

VENUS PENSTEMON

Penstemon venustus Dougl. ex
Lindl.

Plant Symbol = PEVE2

Contributed by: USDA NRCS Idaho State Office &
National Plant Data Center



© Andrea Wolfe
@ Penstemon Website

Alternate Names

Venus beardtongue, lovely penstemon

Uses

Grazing/rangeland: 'Cedar' Palmer's penstemon (*Penstemon palmeri*) and 'Bandera' Rocky Mountain penstemon (*Penstemon strictus*) are the only released penstemons noted to have any forage value. 'Cedar' leaves stay green throughout the growing season providing some forage value. All other varieties are considered fair to poor palatability and considered to be only incidental forage value. All species provide diversity to the seeded plant community.

Erosion control/reclamation: All species are mentioned for their value in mixes for erosion control and beautification values.

Wildlife: Penstemons are considered desirable forages for deer, antelope, and birds either as herbage or seed. They may also provide some cover for selected small bird species. They provide diversity to the plant community.

Status

Please consult the PLANTS Web site and your State Department of Natural Resources for this plant's current status, such as, state noxious status, and wetland indicator values.

Description

General: Figwort Family (Scrophulariaceae). Penstemon or beardtongue species are perennial forbs or sub-shrubs to shrubs with attractive flowers. They are short to long-lived. Penstemons have opposite, entire, or toothed leaves. They have several stalked flowers or flower clusters that are borne in the axils of the upper leaves or leaflike bracts. The tubular corolla is strongly to distinctly two-lipped at the mouth with a two-lobbed upper lip and a three-lobbed lower lip. There are 4 anther-bearing (fertile) stamens and a single sterile stamen or staminodia that is often hairy at the tip. The fruit is a many-seeded capsule.

Venus penstemon is a native, herbaceous to woody subshrub 3 to 8 dm high. The leaves are finely serrulate or toothed, elliptic to lanceolate. The corolla is light violet to violet-purple with the staminode white-hirsute toward the tip (Abrahms 1951). An identification key, line drawing, and description are available in Abrams (1951).

Distribution: This species is found from Utah and California to Washington. Except for one minor species, the genus *Penstemon* does not occur naturally outside of North America. For current distribution, please consult the Plant Profile page for this species on the PLANTS Web site.

Establishment

Adaptation: Penstemons do best on well-drained soils. Most ecotypes do well on infertile, disturbed soils. They have excellent cold winter and drought tolerance. They will tolerate weakly saline to weakly acidic sites. They are usually found in open areas,

but will tolerate semi-shaded conditions. They are not tolerant of fire, but are fire resistant due to leaves staying green with relatively high moisture content during the fire season. Venus penstemon found on rocky slopes in the transition and Canadian zones (Abrams 1951).

Planting: These species should be seeded with a drill or broadcast at a depth of 1/4 inch or less into a firm seedbed. Ideal seeding depth is 1/8 inch.

Penstemons are not recommended for single species seeding. The full seeding rate (not recommended) for these forbs-shrubs is 1.5 to 3 pounds Pure Live Seed (PLS) per acre or 20 to 26 PLS per square foot (varies somewhat by species). When used as a component of a mix, adjust to percent of mix desired. For mined lands and other harsh critical areas, doubling the seeding rate component of penstemon is not required.

The best seeding results are obtained from seeding in very early spring (because of grass component of mix) on heavy to medium textured soils and in late fall on medium to light textured soils. Late summer (August - mid September) seeding is not recommended. Dormant fall seedings (preferred seeding period for penstemons) will pre-chill seed and reduce seed dormancy which is very strong in some species. Mulching, irrigation, and weed control all benefit stand establishment. Seedling vigor is good, but not as good as most grasses. Germination may not occur until the second growing season. Flowering should not be expected until at least the second growing season.

Stands may require weed control measures during establishment. Because penstemons are broadleaf, use of 2,4-D is not recommended. Mow weeds at or prior to their bloom stage. Grasshoppers and other insects may also damage new stands and pesticides may be needed.

Management

Growth of penstemons begins in early spring and flowers appear in May through July depending on species. Weed control and removal of very competitive species may improve chance of establishment. Damage from wildlife and rodents may occur and they may need to be controlled. Disease problems are minimal except under irrigation. Under irrigation, fusarium wilt can be a problem.

Environmental Concerns: *Penstemon* species establish and spread slowly via seed distribution. They are not considered "weedy" or invasive species, but can spread into adjoining vegetative communities

under ideal climatic and environmental conditions. They coexist with other native species and add biodiversity to those plant communities.

Seed Production

Penstemons should be seeded in at least 36-inch rows at the rate of 2.5 pounds PLS per acre to allow mechanical weed control. The use of weed barrier material may be an alternative to allow closer spacing. They should be seeded in late fall or early winter unless seed is stratified under cool moist conditions. "The Clearwater Selection" of alpine penstemon does not require stratification. Transplants by dividing the base of older plants or from greenhouse starts can also be successfully used to establish seed fields.

Seed is generally harvested by hand stripping or by combine. Seed is mature when capsules are dry and seed is hard and dark in color. Flowering is indeterminate with mature capsules and flowers present at harvest period. Multiple harvest periods (by hand) may be necessary to maximize seed collection. Some seed will shatter once capsules open, but the capsule is upright and tends to hold seed very well. Seed can be separated from the capsule by use of a hammer mill or barley de-bearder followed by air screening. Cleaned seed should be allowed to dry and then stored in a cool dry area. An after-ripening period of 3 to 4 months is required. Seed retains viability for several years under these conditions.

Cultivars, Improved and Selected Materials (and area of origin)

Foundation and registered seed is available for each variety through the appropriate state Crop Improvement Association or commercial sources to grow certified seed.

Alpine penstemon (*Penstemon venustus*) is a selected release from seed originally collected in the Clearwater River drainage, Idaho. 'The Clearwater Selection' of alpine penstemon was selected by Aberdeen Plant Materials Center and was released in 1994. It is a native, perennial cool-season forb to sub-shrub with a strong taproot and woody base. The leaves are oblong and sharply serrate. It is 1 to 2 feet tall and the flowers appear in one or more narrow terminal panicle, 12 to 20 inches long. The flowers are bright lavender to purple or purple-violet. It flowers from early to mid summer. It is best adapted to full sunlight, well to moderately well drained soils, 20 to 35 inch rainfall areas, at 1,000 to 6,000 feet elevation. It is not adapted to poorly drained soils. Its intended uses are for erosion control, diversity,

and beautification. Certified seed is not readily available at this date and Aberdeen PMC maintains breeder seed.

Other penstemons available commercially include the following: 'Bandera' (*Penstemon strictus*) Rocky Mountain penstemon was developed from seed originally collected in Torrance County, New Mexico. 'Cedar' (*Penstemon palmeri*) Palmer penstemon was developed from seed originally collected near Cedar City in Iron County, Utah. Firecracker penstemon (*Penstemon eatonii*) is a selected release from seed originally collected near Richfield, Utah.

A number of other penstemons are seeded primarily for soil stabilization on depleted, disturbed, and erosive areas for erosion control and as ornamentals. These include low penstemon (*Penstemon humilis*), Rydberg penstemon (*Penstemon rydbergii*), and thicketleaf penstemon (*Penstemon pachyphyllus*). No cultivars releases are known to have been made. Please check the PLANTS database for the names of native penstemons in your state, then check with your area native plant nurseries for their availability.

Contact your local Natural Resources Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service) office for more information. Look in the phone book under "United States Government." The Natural Resources Conservation Service will be listed under the subheading "Department of Agriculture."

References

Abrams, L. 1951. *Illustrated flora of the Pacific States*. Volume III. Geraniaceae to Scrophulariaceae. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. 866 pp.

Cronquist, A., A.H. Holmgren, N.H. Holmgren, J.L. Reveal, & P.K. Holmgren 1984. *Intermountain flora*. Volume Four. Subclass Asteridae (except Asteraceae). The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York.

Crosswhite, F.S. 1967. *Revision of Penstemon section Habroanthus (Scrophulariaceae)*. I: *Conspectus*, II: *series Speciosi*, and III: *series Virgati*. American Midland Naturalist 77:1.41.

Holmgren, N.H. 1971. *A new species of Penstemon from Nye Co., Nevada*. Aliso 7:351-356.

_____, 1978a. *An overlooked new species of Penstemon (Scrophulariaceae) from the Great Basin*. Brittonia 30:334-339.

_____, 1978b. *Three new species of Penstemon (Scrophulariaceae) from the Intermountain region*. Brittonia 30:416-425.

_____, 1979a. *Nomenclatural changes in some Intermountain penstemons (Scrophulariaceae)*. Brittonia 31:104-107.

_____, 1979b. *New penstemons (Scrophulariaceae) from the Intermountain region*. Brittonia 31:217-242.

_____, 1979c. *Subgeneric and sectional names for Intermountain Penstemon (Scrophulariaceae)*. Brittonia 31:358-364.

_____, 1980. *A new Penstemon (Scrophulariaceae) from northwestern Arizona*. Brittonia 32:326-329.

Keck, D.D. 1932. *Studies in Penstemon. A systematic treatment of the section Saccanthera*. Univ. Calif. Publication in Botany 16:367-426.

_____, 1937a. *Studies in Penstemon IV. The section Ericopsis*. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 64:357-381.

_____, 1937b. *Studies in Penstemon V. The section Peltanthera*. American Midland Naturalist 18:790-829.

_____, 1938. *Studies in Penstemon VI. The section Autator*. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 65:233-255.

_____, 1940. *Studies in Penstemon VII. The subsections Gairdneriani, Deusti, and Arenarii of the Graciles, and miscellaneous new species*. American Midland Naturalist 23:594-616.

_____, 1945. *Studies in Penstemon-VIII. A cytotoxic account of the section Spemunculus*. American Midland Naturalist 33:128-206.

Pennell, F.W. 1920. *Penstemon*. IN: *Scrophulariaceae of the central Rocky Mountain states*. Contributions U.S. Natl. Herbarium 20:325.381.

USDA, NRCS 2000. *The PLANTS database*. Version: 000502. <<http://plants.usda.gov>>. National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Wolfe, A. 2000. *Penstemon website*. Version: 000427. The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. <<http://www.biosci.ohio-state.edu/~awolfe/>>.

Prepared By

Daniel G. Ogle

USDA, NRCS, Idaho State Office, Boise, Idaho.

J. Scott Peterson

USDA, NRCS, National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Species Coordinator

Daniel G. Ogle

USDA, NRCS, Idaho State Office, Boise, Idaho.

Edited 18sep00 jsp; 13feb03 ahv; 060802 jsp

For more information about this and other plants, please contact your local NRCS field office or Conservation District, and visit the PLANTS Web site<<http://plants.usda.gov>> or the Plant Materials Program Web site <<http://Plant-Materials.nrcs.usda.gov>>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, and marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice or TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Read about Civil Rights at the Natural Resources Conservation Service.